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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/634,566	08/09/2000	Michael J. Seaman	CMET 1001-2	5067

22470 7590 05/28/2003

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EXAMINER

BROWN, TIMOTHY M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3625

DATE MAILED: 05/28/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/634,566

Applicant(s)

SEAMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Tim Brown

Art Unit

3625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 55-69 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 August 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2, 3 & 5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-54 have been examined. Claims 55-69 have been withdrawn from consideration pursuant to the following restriction requirement.

Election/Restrictions

2. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 1-54, drawn to a method for provisioning services by a service provider to a first party, classified in class 705, subclass 26.
- II. Claims 55-66, drawn to method for provisioning services by a service provider through supporting offers between a first party and associated parties, classified in class 705, subclass 26.
- III. Claims 67-68, drawn to a method for provisioning services by an interactive model of a relationship, classified in class 705, subclass 26.
- IV. Claim 69, drawn to a system that graphically represents a connection to a service relationship, classified in class 370, subclass 270.

3. Inventions I and II are distinct because they are directed to separate species.

Invention I is a method for providing services wherein a service provider offers services to two parties. Invention II is also a method for providing services, however the service provider offers services to a first party who then offers to share the services with a second party. Invention III is unrelated to Inventions I, II and IV because it is directed to a method for providing services through an interactive model of a relationship.

Invention IV is unrelated to the other inventions because it belongs to a separate patent

Art Unit: 3625

classification. Because Inventions I-IV are either directed to separate species, or are otherwise unrelated, restriction of the application is proper.

4. During a telephone conversation with Mark A. Haynes on April 15, 2003 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute Invention I (claims 1-54). Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 55-69 withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Drawings

5. This application lacks formal drawings. The informal drawings filed in this application are acceptable for examination purposes. When the application is allowed, applicant will be required to submit new formal drawings.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. **Claims 1, 8-13 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Walker et al. (US 6,418,415) ("Walker").**

Regarding claim 1, Walker teaches a method for provisioning services offered by a service provider for a plurality of parties, comprising:

providing an interface by which a first party identifies attributes of a particular service to be shared with a second party and to be provisioned by the service provider (Abstract; col. 4, lines 27-30, 41-43 and 46-54);

offering participation in the particular service to the second party via an interface by which the second party may signal acceptance of the particular service (col. 5, lines 19-34); and

if acceptance by the second party of the particular service is signaled, then executing a process to provision the particular service for the first party and the second party (Fig. 14b and col. 15, lines 53-65).

Regarding claim 8, Walker teaches the method of claim 1, including sending the attributes of the particular service to the service provider for use in provisioning the particular service for the first and second parties (Abstract; and col. 4, lines 27-30, 41-43 and 46-59).

Regarding claim 9, Walker teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the particular service is arranged for at least one additional party in addition to the first and second parties, including:

offering participation in the particular service to the at least one additional party via an interface by which the at least one additional party may signal acceptance the particular service (col. 5, lines 19-34); and

if acceptance by the at least one additional party of the particular service is signaled, then executing a process to provision the particular service for the at least one additional party (Fig. 14b; and col. 15, lines 53-65).

Regarding claim 10, Walker teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said providing an interface includes establishing a server, available to the first party via a public network, to manage the interface (see Abstract).

Regarding claim 11, Walker teaches the method of claim 10 wherein the server comprises an internet server available to the first party using an internet browser (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 12, Walker teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said interface comprises an electronic document (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 13, Walker teaches method of claim 12, wherein the electronic document includes objects compliant with a hypertext markup language HTML standard (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 20, Walker teaches the method of claim 1, including providing information via said interface by which said second party may signal acceptance, the information being associated with said offering from the first party for use by said second party independent of the service provider. (See Abstract).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. **Claims 4-7 and 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Official Notice.**

Regarding claim 4, Walker teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 1. Walker does not expressly teach a method for provisioning services wherein the services comprise communication services, and the attributes of the particular service include parameters of a communication channel using communication resources of the service provider. However, Walker discloses that its method can be used for goods *and services* (see Abstract). Enabling Walker to provide communication services would make its method applicable to a wider range of services. Consequently, it would have been obvious at the time of Applicants' invention, to modify Walker to include the provisioning of communication services in order to expand Walker's method to the application of a different service.

Regarding claim 5, Walker teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 1. Walker does expressly teach prompting a user to create a logical instance of the particular service. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that creating a logical instance for the purpose of defining a class is old and well known in the programming art. Providing Walker with the ability to define a class would enable users to identify a service of interest to potential service providers as well as other users. Therefore, at the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker to include prompting a user to create a logical instance of the particular service.

Regarding claims 6 and 7, Walker teaches all the limitations under claim 5. Walker does not expressly teach a method of provisioning services "wherein said offering includes displaying an image prompting a user to create a logical connection to

the logical instance of the particular service to signal acceptance on behalf of the second party.” The Examiner submits creating a logical connection to a data item is old and well-known. By prompting a user to create a logical connection to the logical instance of the particular service to signal acceptance on behalf of the second party would allow the second user to identify and contract for a particular service.

Regarding claim 14, Walker teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 13. Walker does not expressly teach communicating with users through XML protocol. However, providing electronic communication through XML is old and well known. Therefore, at the time of Applicants’ invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker to include XML protocol in order simplify the programming of the data exchange protocol.

Regarding claims 15, 16, 18 and 19, Walker teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 1. Walker does not expressly teach the provisioning of electronic power delivery, fuel delivery, water delivery and/or secure communication bandwidth delivery. However, Walker provides that its method can be used for providing goods *and services* (see Abstract). Enabling Walker to provide for the delivery of various services would extend the benefit’s of its method to a wider range of services. Therefore, at the time of Applicants’ invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Walker to include the provisioning of electronic power delivery, fuel delivery, water delivery or secure communication bandwidth delivery.

Regarding claim 17, Walker teaches all the limitation discussed under claim 1. Walker does not expressly teach providing a secure internet protocol. However, the

Examiner takes Official Notice that providing secure internet communication is old and well-known in the art. Therefore, at the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker to include providing a secure internet protocol in order to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive information such as payment data.

10. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Shing et al. (US 5,495,610) ("Shing").

Regarding claim 2, Walker teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 1. Walker does not expressly teach "establishing a connection between the service provider and the first party for delivery of services according to parameters of a service provider account with the first party; and establishing a connection between the service provider and the second party for delivery of services according to parameters of a service provider account with the second party." However, Shing teaches a system for software distribution wherein the system determines the compatibility of the receiving hardware configuration prior to distributing the software (col. 7, lines 26-34). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Walker to include the teachings of Shing. This combination would extend Walker's method to the online distribution of software.

Regarding claim 3, Walker and Shing teach all the limitations discussed under claim 2. Walker does not expressly teach verifying that the service provider accounts of the first party and of the second party support the particular service. However, Shing

teaches this feature as discussed under claim 2. Combining Walker with the teachings of Shing would ensure that the first party's system can utilize the provided service.

11. Claims 21, 27-31 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Teng et al. (US 5,495,610) ("Teng").

Regarding independent claim 21, Walker teaches all the limitations discussed under independent claim 1. Walker does not expressly teach establishing connections between the service provider and a plurality of parties *according to parameters of respective service provider accounts*. However, Teng teaches a system for distributing software to network clients. According to Teng, the network client sends a formatted request message to a distributing server wherein the request message identifies the architecture of the network client's operating system and processor (see Abstract). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker to include Teng's teaching of establishing connections between the service provider and a plurality of parties according to parameters of respective service provider accounts. This combination would allow Walker to provide network services to clients through a variety of connection configurations.

Regarding claim 27, Walker teaches including sending the attributes of the particular service to the service provider for use in provisioning the particular service for the first and second parties (Abstract; and col. 4, lines 27-30, 41-43 and 46-59).

Regarding claim 28, Walker teaches providing an interface including establishing a server available to the first party via a public network, to manage the interface (see Abstract).

Regarding claim 29, Walker teaches the server comprises an internet server available to the first party using an internet browser (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 30, Walker teaches an interface comprising an electronic document (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 31, Walker teaches an electronic document including objects compliant with a hypertext markup language HTML standard (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 37, Walker teaches providing information via said interface by which said one or more other parties may signal acceptance, the information being associated with said offering from the first party for use by said one or more other parties independent of the service provider (*Id.*).

12. Claims 22-26, 33-36, 38, 40, 43 and 45-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Teng and Official Notice.

Regarding claim 22, Walker and Teng teach all the limitations discussed under claim 21. The combination of Walker and Teng does not expressly teach services comprising communication services, and the attributes of the particular service include parameters of a communication channel using communication resources of the service provider. However, the Examiner notes it would have been obvious to modify Walker and Teng to include this feature as discussed under claim 4.

Regarding claim 23, Walker teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 21. Walker does not expressly teach prompting a user to create a logical instance of the particular service. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that creating a logical instance for the purpose of defining a class is old and well known in the programming

Art Unit: 3625

art. Providing Walker with the ability to define a class would enable users to identify a service of interest to potential service providers as well as other users. Therefore, at the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker to include prompting a user to create a logical instance of the particular service.

Regarding claims 24 and 25, teaches all the limitations discussed under claim 23. Walker does not expressly teach a method of provisioning services "wherein said offering includes displaying an image prompting a user to create a logical connection to the logical instance of the particular service to signal acceptance on behalf of the second party." However, the Examiner submits that creating a logical connection to a data item is old and well-known. By prompting a user to create a logical connection to the logical instance of the particular service to signal acceptance on behalf of the second party would allow the second user to identify and contract for a particular service.

Regarding claim 26, Walker, Teng and Official Notice teach all the limitations discussed under claim 24. Walker and Teng do not expressly teach an interface including constructs by which said one or more other parties may indicate a location for connection to the particular service. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that identifying a client system, as by an Internet cookie, is old and well-known in the art. Therefore, at the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the combination of Walker and Teng to include an interface including constructs by which said one or more other parties may indicate a

Art Unit: 3625

location for connection to the particular service in order to automatically identify service recipients.

Regarding claims 33-36, Walker, Teng and Official Notice teach all the limitations discussed under claim 31. Walker and Teng do not expressly teach providing services selected from the group consisting of: electric power deliver, fuel delivery, water delivery and secure communication bandwidth delivery. However, modifying Walker and Teng to include this limitation would have been obvious as discussed under claims 15, 16, 18 and 19.

Regarding claim 38, Walker teaches a method for provisioning services in a communication network offered by a service provider for a plurality of parties, comprising:

establishing connections of a plurality of parties to the communication network, said connections comprising respective service interfaces and parameters of respective service provider accounts (Abstract; col. 4, lines 27-30, 41-43 and 46-54);

providing an user interface by which a first party in the plurality of parties identifies attributes of a particular a service to be shared with one or more other parties in the plurality of parties, and to be provisioned by the service provider in the communication network (*Id.*);

offering participation in the particular communication channel to said one or more other parties via an interface by which said one or more other parties may individually signal acceptance the particular communication channel (col. 5, lines 19-34); and

if acceptance of the particular service is signaled, then executing a process to provision the particular service for the first party and said one or more other parties which signaled acceptance (Fig. 14b; and col. 15, lines 53-65).

Walker does not expressly teach verifying that the service provider accounts of the first party and of said one or more other parties support the particular communication channel and offering participation in the particular communication channel having service provider accounts which support the particular communication channel by which said one or more parties may signal acceptance of the service. However, Teng overcomes this deficiency as discussed under claims 2 and 3 above.

The combination of Walker and Teng does not expressly teach a method for provisioning *communication services in a communication network*. However, as discussed under claim 4, it would have been obvious to use the combination of Walker and Teng to provide communication services.

Regarding claim 40, Walker, Teng and well-known principles teach all the limitations discussed under claim 38. The combination of Walker and Teng does not expressly teach the method of claim 38 wherein attributes of the particular communication channel include identifiers of service interfaces for the parties, and data indicating that the channel is to be one of a set including point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, or multipoint-to-multipoint. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that identifying a client system, such as by an Internet cookie, is old and well-known. The Examiner further notes point-to-point, point-to-multipoint and multipoint-to-multipoint communication channels are old and well-known. Client identifiers provide a means for

identifying users and enhance order processing while offering a variety of communication channels would increase sales through product diversity. Therefore, at the time of Applicants' invention, it would have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker and Teng to include attributes of the particular communication channel including identifiers of service interfaces for the parties, and data indicating that the channel is to be one of a set including point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, or multipoint-to-multipoint.

Regarding claim 43, Walker, Teng and Official Notice teach all the limitations discussed under claim 38. Walker and Teng do not expressly teach the communication network comprising a metropolitan area network, including switches and optical fiber links configured in a tree. However, the Examiner notes this limitation is old and well-known. Therefore, at the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker and Teng to include a communication network comprising a metropolitan area network, including switches and optical fiber links configured in a tree. This combination would enhance the rendition of communication services by improving the routing of data packets.

Regarding claim 45, Walker, Teng and well-known principles teach all the limitations discussed under claim 38. Walker and Teng do not expressly teach providing an interface including displaying an image prompting a user to create a logical instance of the particular service on behalf of the first party. However, this limitation is old and well known as discussed under claim 5.

Regarding claims 46 and 47, Walker, Teng and well-known principles teach all the limitations discussed under claim 40. Walker and Teng do not expressly teach said offering including displaying an image prompting a user to create a logical connection to the logical instance of the particular communication channel to signal acceptance on behalf of the second party. However, this limitation is old and well known as discussed under claim 6.

Regarding claim 48, Walker teaches sending the attributes of the particular communication channel to the service provider for use in provisioning the particular communication channel for the first and second parties (Abstract; col. 4, lines 27-30 and 41-43; and col. 15, lines 53-65).

Regarding claim 49, Walker teaches said providing an interface including establishing a server available to the first party via a public network, to manage the interface (see Abstract).

Regarding claim 50, Walker teaches a server comprising an internet server available to the first party using an internet browser (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 51, Walker teaches an interface comprising an electronic document (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 52, Walker teaches an electronic document including objects compliant with a hypertext markup language HTML standard (*Id.*).

Regarding claim 53, Walker, Teng and well-known principles teach all the limitations discussed under claim 52. Walker and Teng do not expressly teach an

Art Unit: 3625

interface wherein the HTML standard is XML. However, XML protocol is old and well-known as discussed under claim 14.

Regarding claim 54, Walker teaches providing information via said interface by which said one or more other parties may signal acceptance, the information being associated with said offering from the first party for use by said one or more other parties independent of the service provider (see Abstract).

13. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Teng, Official Notice and McMillen et al. (US 4,630,258) (“McMillen”).

Walker, Teng and Official Notice teach all the limitations discussed under claim 38. Walker, Teng and Official Notice do not expressly teach said respective service interfaces having “unique network addresses, and said process to provision the particular interface includes establishing a tag to identify packets for use of the particular communication channel, configuring the service interfaces to use tag packets for use of the particular communication channel, and configuring switches in the network to route packets to and from the service interfaces in response to the unique network addresses and the tag in the packets.” However, McMillen teaches a packet-switching system wherein data packets are routed to designated port destinations through routing signals (see Abstract). At the time of Applicants’ invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker, Teng and Official Notice to include the teachings of McMillen in order to provide a plurality of destination addresses for the rendering of communication services.

14. Claims 41 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Teng, Official Notice and Husak (US 6,157,647).

Regarding claim 41, Walker, Teng and Official Notice teach all the limitations discussed under claim 40. Walker, Teng and Official Notice do not expressly teach service interfaces including MAC addresses. However, Husak teaches a method for data transmission wherein a destination address comprises a MAC address (col. 3, lines 30-57). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker, Teng and Official Notice to include a service interface comprising a MAC address in order to achieve the transmission of services involving data packets.

Regarding claim 44, Walker, Teng and Official Notice teach all the limitations discussed under claim 43. Walker, Teng and Official Notice do not expressly teach the method of claim 43 wherein said respective service interfaces have MAC addresses, and said process to provision the particular interface includes establishing a VLAN tag to identify packets for use of the particular communication channel, configuring the service interfaces to tag packets for use of the particular communication channel, and configuring switches in the network to route packets to and from the service interfaces in response to the MAC addresses and the VLAN tag in the packets. However, Husak teaches a method for data transmission wherein a destination address comprises a MAC address and a packet identifier comprises a VLAN tag (col. 3, lines 30-57). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker, Teng and Official Notice to include the teachings of Husak in

Art Unit: 3625

order to achieve the delivery of communication services through the routed transmission of data packets.

15. Claim 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker in view of Teng, Official Notice, McMillen and Husak (US 6,157,647).

Walker, Teng, McMillen and Official Notice in the art teach all the limitations discussed under claim 39. Walker, Teng, McMillen and Official Notice principles does not expressly teach a method wherein the unique network addresses comprise MAC addresses, and the tag comprises a VLAN tag. However, Husak teaches a method for data transmission wherein a destination address comprises a MAC address and a packet identifier comprises a VLAN tag (col. 3, lines 30-57). At the time of Applicants' invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Walker, Teng, McMillen and Official Notice to include a method wherein the unique network addresses comprise MAC addresses, and the tag comprises a VLAN tag in order to achieve the delivery of communication services through the routed transmission of data packets.

Conclusion

16. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Pallakoff (US 6,269,343) an online marketing system and method for allowing sellers to communicate conditional offers to potential buyers.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tim Brown whose telephone number is (703) 305-1912. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8am - 5pm.

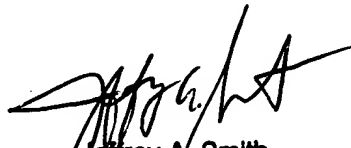
Art Unit: 3625

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wynn Coggins can be reached on (703) 308-1344. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular communications and (703) 305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

Tim Brown
Examiner
Art Unit 3625

TB
May 17, 2003



Jeffrey A. Smith
Primary Examiner